





**DISUNION THREATENED.**—Cassius M. Clay has written a very fiery and mistaken letter to the New York Tribune laying down the programme of the future operations of the anti-slavery party. Abolitionism has grown magnificently rampant since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and disunion and civil war have become its household words. It lately had a taste of blood in the murder of Bachelier of Boston, and like the tigers first lap, it seems so marvelously sweet, that more must flow to gratify the insatiable thirst. The programme of policy as laid down by this last letter of Cassius Clay, if acted on and carried out, would end in the wildest anarchy to our beloved land. It is certainly the coolest attempt to bring about a dissolution of the Union that has ever come under our ken. Just read it.

Sir: When some years ago I had the honor to reply to an invitation of a portion of the members of the New York Legislature to attend them upon a foreign question, I was thought by many a fanatic because I avowed that it was not a question about the African, but whether we ourselves should be freemen or slaves. Since then what is there sacred in the Constitution, its treaties, its laws, its guarantees of liberty, which has not been desecrated?

And now at last those "Compromises" by which so many of us were humbugged—which were exalted above the higher law of revelation and conscience, are themselves trampled under foot—and by the repeal of the Missouri restriction by revolutionary means, a continent lies in the dust at the feet of the Slaveocracy!

Thus far our republicanism is a failure. Shall we give up the ship? Shall we return as the dog to his vomit, and clothe ourselves once more in the cast-off rags of despotism, admitting our selves incapable of self-government and national existence?

For my part, I do not—and very truly, I am not dependent. Let us use the reason God has given us to remedy the past, and make secure the future. The violation of God's laws is always wrong. We committed a national crime in joining hands with the slaveholders to commit a determined wrong against the rights of the African, and now in this season the poisoned chalice is returned to our own lips.

What then shall be done? In the first place, punish the traitors, as an example for all future time. I honestly believe that every man of the free States who voted for the repeal of the Missouri restriction deserves death! But there is no legal way of inflicting the penalty—the better then they must escape. But one thing can be done—break them on the wheel of opinion. Let no man deal with him in business—banish them from the social circle, and disfranchise them practically for ever! This seems hard, but the race of traitors must die before we can live.

2. Let the elections, even for the most inferior offices, turn upon the repeal of the Nebraska bill, or its amendment, so that the people of the Territory shall have the unqualified right to vote Slavery out. To do this, the free trader must give up his Free trade—the tariff man, his tariff—manufactures, shipping, internal improvement, temperance, schools, and, in short, for the present, be held in abeyance, to the one great question, shall America be free or slave?

3. Although I think Free Democracy are best based to achieve the end, we must tolerate and recognize all parties who will act as allies. In a Congressional District where the Free Democrats have a supposed larger force, let the Whigs and Democrats renounce the Free Democracy ticket. And where the Whigs or Democrats have a supposed larger force, let the Free Democrats renounce the Whig or Democratic ticket; so as to defeat the services of all parties. In the Presidential Nominating Convention, let a delegate be sent from each Congressional District in the Union, of that party which has the Congressmen, and let them vote a common candidate.

Such a candidate, thus nominated, can, in my opinion, be elected triumphantly in 1856. Let that candidate, whether Benton, Sumner, or Hale, or any other good citizen, be chosen without regard to his location in a Free or Slave State. For our party is truly national—theirs sectional.

4. Let us count the cost. All are, I imagine, now convinced that the extreme South is anticipating the dissolution of this American Union, and have been and now are using the nation all the time for their own ultimate aggrandizement. We must therefore calculate what is to be the result of our success. Suppose then a Republican elected President, on the issue above stated, and that the offices of the South in the madness overtake the more thoughtful citizens, and secede from Congress, and declare the Union dissolved. Then either we must whip them in, or allow a peaceable separation as circumstances shall warrant. If we fight her, we have the advantage of being the Government do facto. We have the organization—the treasury—the navy, and the army. If victorious, we could compel emancipation. If defeated, we would be abundantly able to maintain our national Western Virginia, Kentucky, and Mississippi, (which would probably unite with us) annexed, we would form a more powerful people than even now.

In such event all the central portion of North America would be ours, and should Northern Mexico prefer our alliance, as she so doubt would, as cotton grows upon all sorts of soils in a given latitude, we would even be able to raise abundantly able to maintain our national Western Virginia, Kentucky, and Mississippi, (which would probably unite with us) annexed, we would form a more powerful people than even now.

Under the railroad system, we have less need to regard boundaries by mountains and water-courses, and even in that respect the lakes, the St. Lawrence, and the Columbia, to us would be what the Mississippi is now. While the oceans would work us on the northeast and west, we could well bid our time to expand our dominions over the feeble masters of the South to the Gulf of Mexico.

But the probabilities are that the South would see her only safety in the Union, and acquiesce in the "manifest destiny" of the triumph of human rights, and begin in earnest to clear himself of Slavery. Till at last we would become peaceably a homogeneous people, and Liberty and Union be forever established.

But I have already said this letter too long. For myself I am ready to complete the sacrifice and triumph of our fathers of 1776 at all hazards. I am for no Union without Liberty—I need be through dissolution and war. "I stand by the declaration," trusting ever, till Republicanism is vindicated and the liberties of mankind achieved. Very respectfully, your friend, C. M. CLAY.

Gen. Cass—According to all accounts Gen. Cass achieved a brilliant oratorical triumph on the night of the passage of the Nebraska bill. He spoke, as our readers already know, in reply to Mr. Benton. A private letter says of it: "It was in manner and matter the most effective satire I ever listened to." A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:

"At 10 o'clock last evening, Gen. Cass rose and spoke about three quarters of an hour in favor of the passage of the bill. The usually grave and severe statesman—the orator of Ohio, the muse of history—on this occasion snatched a grace from Thalia, the come of the Nine, and with inimitable wit, humor and satire, dissected Col. Benton's speech delivered in the House against the bill. Though exhausted by a ten hour's session, Senators crowded around the veteran statesman, and loudly cheered and clapped him; the ladies and gentlemen in the gallery joining chorus in this scene of mirth and rejoicing. The debate was electrified, and peals of laughter were soon followed by the peals of cannon at the passage of the bill."

The Washington Union says in reference to it:

The veteran Senator from Michigan spoke on Thursday night in the Senate, in favor of the Nebraska bill, with a vigor worthy of his best days. His allusions to the course and to the argument of Col. Benton, on the same question, were distinguished not only by rare eloquence, but in point of genuine humor and good temper have rarely been equalled even in that eminent body of statesmen. He recalled the earlier, and, may we not say, the better days of the Republic, and proved, by his devotion to a great principle, and by his fearless criticism upon one who had gone out from his old friends to unite with his former enemies, how ardently he cherished the party of the constitution. Never before has the gallant and learned Senator from Michigan proved himself more worthy of the affectionate confidence of the democracy of the Union. We hope to publish his speech in a few days.

A style of hats called the 'Wide Awake,' has lately come in vogue. The New York Atlas says they are so solid because they have no nap on them, and, therefore, must be wide awake.

**BROKE JAIL.**—We learn that three negroes and a white man, who was sentenced to be hung on the 17th inst., escaped from the jail in Versailles, on Tuesday night, by knocking down the watchman with a billet of wood. The white man was taken the next morning, but the negroes are still at large.

**FRED DOUGLASS FOR CONGRESS.**—A correspondent of the Syracuse Standard, writing from Rochester, New York, says that 'Fred' Douglass, the negro, is to be brought out for Congress in the Monroe district, N. Y., and expresses the opinion he will be elected.

**THE CHOLERA.**—There has been great fatality from this disease in portions of Rutherford county, Tenn. In Nashville it has greatly abated.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Cord, &c. vs Com'rs, Whitley, affirmed.  
Higgins vs Same, Fleming, affirmed.  
Russell vs Same, Shelby, affirmed.  
Thompson vs Same, Fayette, affirmed.  
Commonwealth vs Carter, Marion, reversed.  
Bowman vs Commonwealth, Marion, reversed.  
McHenry vs Shelby College, Shelby, reversed.  
Robards vs Brown, Jessamine, reversed.  
Folk vs Bant, Shelby, affirmed.  
Quinn vs White, Madison, affirmed.

ORDERS.

Daniel vs Mize, &c., Estill, do  
Switt vs Bant, do  
Wigington vs Snowden, do  
Cobb vs Harris, do  
Harris vs Price, do  
Noland vs Bowman, do  
Sams vs Adams, do  
Daniel vs Judy, do—were argued.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Huster vs Commonwealth, Jessamine, affirmed.  
Paxton vs Same, Nicholas, affirmed.  
Alexander vs Same, Franklin, affirmed.  
Commonwealth vs Gartin, Marion, affirmed.  
Same vs Morgan, Anderson, affirmed.  
Vallandigham vs Commonwealth, Owen, reversed.

ORDERS.

Richardson vs Noland, Madison, do  
Burgin vs Shearer, Madison, do  
Lavinie vs Munday, Madison, do  
Butler vs Butler, &c., Madison, do  
Gill v Conk's adm'r, Garrard, do  
Spillman vs Smith, Garrard, do  
Best's ex'rs vs Best's devisees, Garrard, do  
Robertson v Salter's ex'rs, Garrard, do  
Smith v Brown, Garrard—were argued.

COURT OF APPEALS.

(Reported for the Tri-Weekly Kentucky Freeman, by JAMES MONROE, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.)  
TOWN vs COMMONWEALTH—Judgt. Frankfort.

Judge CRESSHAW in the case held—"That the mere fact, that in the absence of the Delt, the clerk in the store, gave the liquor to the slave, does not authorize the conclusion that it was given with the approbation and consent of the defendant."

Judgment reversed.  
COMMONWEALTH vs KAMP—Judgt. Nelson (2 cases).

Chief Justice HIGGS—Held—"That a license granted in general terms, by virtue of the 99th chapter, Revised Statutes, to keep a tavern, gives the tavern keeper authority to vend spirituous liquors in the bar-room or tavern to his guests or others, in any quantity, to be drunk in the tavern or elsewhere—without incurring the penalty prescribed by section 4, chapter 93, page 653, Rev. Stat., sec. 1 and 2."

That so much of the act of December 13th, 1851 as provides that a license to keep a tavern mere-

ly, shall confer no authority to retail liquor, is virtually repealed. By the chapter above, Vallandigham vs Commonwealth decided since contains same doctrine.

Judgments affirmed.

COMMONWEALTH vs MORGAN—Judgt. Morgan.

The 10th section, 3 article of the constitution vests the Governor with power to remit fines and forfeitures—and prohibits him from remitting the fees of a Commonwealth Attorney, &c. in penal or criminal cases.

The 23rd chapter, 1st article, section 24th of the Revised Statutes, page 247 allows Commonwealth's Attorneys 50 per cent. of all judgments on forfeited recognizances in favor of the Commonwealth.

Morgan was recognized for felony—the recognizance was forfeited—*scire facias* issued against him and his sureties—the Governor remitted the forfeiture as to the sureties—who having pleaded the same in the court below, that court sustained the plea.

The question is, has the Governor the power, under the above clause of the constitution, and of the Revised Statutes to remit the forfeiture? CRESSHAW, Justice—Held—"That the Commonwealth's Attorneys had no fee to be affected by the remission, there being no judgment—hence the Governor did not transcend his power in remitting the forfeiture, nor the court below err in sustaining the plea of the sureties setting up that remission."

Judgment affirmed.

BOWMAN vs COM'rs—Judgt. Morgan—The question in this case is—Whether this county Judge has power to take a recognizance in a criminal case under the Rev. Statutes? CRESSHAW—Justice—Held—"That though it be conceded that the 10th sec of the act of March 11th 1851 conferred on county Judges the power to take recognizances in criminal as well as penal cases, yet that section is repealed by the Rev. Statutes."

It is however contended that the said 10th sec is excepted from repeal by the 5th exemption in the Rev. Statutes, which reads that "Statutes regulating proceedings in civil and criminal and penal cases not repealed by the Code of Practice or Rev. Statutes," are excepted. The court say that the said 10th sec in no way regulates proceedings in civil criminal and penal cases and cannot therefore be construed as coming within the exception above.

The court further say that the power of the county Judge is confined within the limits of the grant contained in the 17th art. of the Rev. Statutes page 232—which is, to hold a court of inquiry in conjunction with a Justice of the Peace, and take a recognizance—He has no right to do so alone, therefore the recognizance in this case is void.

Judgt reversed with directions to dismiss the *scire facias*.

COMMONWEALTH vs Mary Allen—Judgt. Meade.—This is an indictment for keeping a tipping house which contains no allegations that Delt had no license which authorized her to sell spirituous liquors.

Court below quashed the indictment.—The question is as to the necessity of an averment in such an indictment that Delt kept the tipping house without a license.

The question is made under the Rev. Stat. The chapter on Taverns, Tipping houses &c., page 663 reads as follows. "Any person unless he shall have a license therefor, who shall sell in any quantity wine &c., &c., or the mixture of either, in any house to be drunk therein, or on or adjacent to the premises where sold, or shall sell the same and it shall be so drunk shall be deemed guilty of keeping a tipping house and fined the sum of sixty dollars."

STANLEY vs Justice—Held—"That it is the act of selling, under the circumstances mentioned in the act, without a license, that constitutes the offense—[see act 1831 imposing a fine of \$50 in addition to the \$10 imposed by a former statute, upon unlicensed houses under which in the case of Com'rs v McHenry 3 Delt 70 this court decided that it was necessary in the indictment to charge that the Delt had no license.]

That as an additional reason why the averment, that the party had no license, should be made, is, that there is another class of cases where a party may be proceeded against for keeping a tipping house, to-wit where his license has been suspended, for the causes named in the same chad Rev. Stat. and it is therefore proper he should be advised of the nature of those offenses charged.

The indictment is insufficient without such averment—Judgment affirmed.

If you want to serve humanity effectively, don't commence by sending tracts that are never read, and Hallelujahs that are never worn, to Africa; but help the needy around you. If there are any old men about, get them husbands; if poor, give them money; if widows, console them; if pretty girls, please them; if suffering, relieve them; if pagans, preach the true word; stir them up, turn, twist, fry, boil, stew or cook them into something christian and good. After that look out for the heathen and other folks in 'foreign parts.'

The Baton Rouge Gazette has had the temerity to print in that paper a communication sent him by the 'Know Nothings,' as there may be a member or members of the body in our community, we give it for his or their benefit without note or comment. It reads thus:

"OLZE! ADVIZD: YHI-BEYHS, LSSFIQ uci uil IFBGuUm WmXmDe QEFICE!"

There may be a heap of meaning in it although it don't look attractive.

The baker has also refused further supplies of bread on credit. "Let the Government pay me 12,000,000 piasters first!" "Our men are sick, and dying at the rate of sixteen and twenty every day. Of seventeen thousand five hundred men in Kars and villages around it, five hundred are in the hospital with typhus fever. Everything shows that the army is doomed to destruction, and everything that I can see proves that the Turks deserve to be destroyed. I only regret that I ever embarked my sympathies in their cause."

## ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The Niagara arrived at Halifax with dates of 27th inst. Milligan reports the sale of cotton for the week, 41,000 bales. Market dull; but at the close downward tendency checked. Sales to speculation were 2,000 bales; sales for export 5,000 bales. Flour—Western canal and Ohio 53s 9d to 59s 10d. Corn 31s 8d.

Hunter says quotations for cotton are irregular and nominal. Prices declined 1-8 to 1-4; middle grades and lower grades had declined most. Holders were pressing their stocks on the market, causing speculative purchases.

MASSCHETER.—The trade in the manufacturing districts has largely declined since our last.

The commercial advices from India are regarded as unfavorable for manufactures. Dennison reports the market for broadcloths opened with a good demand, but it fell off at the close. The demand was fair at lower prices.

Flour—The demand is moderate; prices decline 1s. per bbl. Western canal 39s. 9d., Ohio 39s. 11d. Corn had advanced 6d. per quarter. The demand for flour holders are firm with moderate demand to the trade; white 13s. 6d., yellow and mixed 13s. 9d.

Gardner reports pork unchanged and firm. Lard—All qualities largely declined. Consols have advanced and are quoted at 89 3/4.

HAVE, May 21.—The cotton market has undergone no quotable change since our last. Sales for the week have been 9,000.

There is nothing decisive from the west of war. Negotiations have been resumed at Vienna.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER. NEW ORLEANS, May 6, P. M. The Webster arrived at Balize on the 5th, at noon.

She brings two weeks later dates from California. The passengers came through from San Francisco in nineteen days, and twenty hours.

She reports the Star of the West arrived for New York on the 31st, with 250 passengers, and nearly a million and a half of treasury. The revolution in Nicaragua is reported to be successful.

The Webster will be up at 11 to-night. We have later advices from the Sandwich Islands and Oregon, but they are unimportant. Among the passengers on the Elmerado is Madame Pfeiffer, the celebrated German traveler.

The purser of the Daniel Webster report that the Mayor of San Juan had notified the American Consulate and his total dissolution from the city governments.

Our latest dates from Grenada are that the revolutionists, under Junos and Castillon, had attacked the city, and probably captured it, and established a new government.

The George Law took on board 110,000 in treasure. We have California dates to the 16th of May. The markets are quiet, and prices are tolerably steady. Gallego & Hall report flour at \$11 to \$12. Mess pork at \$22. Rio Coffee 12c.

A destructive fire occurred on the 12th, involving a loss of \$140,000. The screw steamship, West Wind, was burned at San Diego.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

NEW YORK, JUNE 7. The Arctic arrived. She brings dates to the 28th, one week later than the Asia.

The Russians are endeavoring to cut off communication between Verno and Siberia. The combined fleets were still crushing off Sebastopol. The Greek Bishop had been arrested at Pesch, as a Russian emissary, and important papers found on him.

SINGULAR ATTACHMENT.—Upon Col. King's plantation near this place, says the Monticello Herald, there is a certain old gander, so attached to one of the milk cows that he follows her wherever she goes. He has been plucking at her heels for several miles away from home never permitting her to escape his sight. When caught and confined, he displays the greatest uneasiness, and never ceases his squalls until he finds the object of his devotion. The cow manifests little or no attention to the poor deluded fellow—a quality sufficient to break his constant heart. The gander holds no converse with the other geese, but passes them by with melancholy silence. He has been in this state a great while. We would like to have some learned one express their opinion, and endeavor to explain the mystery. From some of these movements we have been led to believe that he is a strong believer in spirit rappings.

"We learn that much excitement has been caused in Anderson county, Ky. by the discovery of several noted counterfeiters and horse thieves, who have heretofore been regarded as honest citizens. A man named Redman was suspected of dealing in counterfeit money, and an attempt was made to have him arrested, but he barricaded his doors, and at last accounts was delaying the authorities. A brother of Redman was shot by an officer, who attempted to arrest him, but failed. The Redmans live near Mt. Eden, in Anderson county. One of them is said to be the leader of a gang of daring counterfeiters, horse thieves and house breakers."

## LIST OF CANDIDATES.

"We are authorized to announce R. H. KING as a candidate for Constable in the Frankfort district, at the election in August next."

"We are authorized to announce ROBERT A. BRAWNER, as a candidate for the office of Jailor of Franklin county."

"We are authorized to announce Col. JAMES MONROE as a candidate for Police Judge of the city of Frankfort, at the next August election."

"We are authorized to announce R. C. STEELE as a candidate for the Sheriffship of this county."

"We are authorized to announce A. CROCKETT as a candidate for Sheriff at the next August election."

"We are authorized to announce BEN. F. FORD as a candidate for Assessor of Franklin county at the August election next."

"We are authorized to announce Jno. J. SHERRIN as a candidate for Assessor of Franklin county at the next August election."

"We are authorized to announce Wm. F. GUYMAN as a candidate for the office of Surveyor of Franklin county at the next August election."

"We are authorized to announce Simmel Phillips, as a candidate for the office of Jailor, in Franklin county at the election in August next."

"We are authorized to announce HARRY B. ISLES, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin county at the ensuing August election."

"We are authorized to announce Gen. E. H. TOLK, as a candidate for Jailor of Franklin county, at the next August election."

"We are authorized to announce PETER JETT as a candidate for Assessor in the county of Franklin, at the next August election."

"We are authorized to announce H. H. MORRIS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin county at the election in August next."

"We are authorized to announce R. T. COLMAN as a candidate for Jailor of Franklin county, at the election in August next."

"We are authorized to announce Lewis B. FRYER as a candidate for the office of Jailor of Franklin county, and we are authorized to announce him as a candidate for the office."

**OWNEN COUNTY.**  
"We are authorized to announce JAMES W. DILLARD as a candidate for Sheriff of Owen county at the next August election."

**COURT OF APPEALS.**  
"We are authorized to announce HENRY J. STILES as a candidate for the office of Appellate Judge, in the 4th Appellate District, at the next election."

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**  
**BARGAINS!**  
**GOODS AT COST!**

I have a stock of Dry Goods at PRIME COST! and my friends and customers especially are invited to call and examine to convince themselves.

## Proclamation by the Governor

## \$800 REWARD!

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that Warner, Arch and Alfred, (slaves) convicted for murdering their master, Peter Yeager, and sentenced by Woodford Circuit Court to hang on the 17th day of June, 1854; and CHARLES and GEORGE, (convicted for murdering two other slaves, and were awaiting their trial for said offences, did, on the night of the 7th day of June, 1854, break from the jail of Woodford county, fled from justice, and are now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, LEAZARUS W. POWELL, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred dollars each, for the apprehension of Warner, Arch and Alfred, and our hundred dollars each for the apprehension of CHARLES and GEORGE, and their delivery to the Jailor of Woodford county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereon set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed at Frankfort, the 8th day of June, and in the 63d year of the Commonwealth.

L. W. POWELL.

By the Governor: GRANT GREEN, Secretary of State.

Warner is a stout, athletic, tall, black, quick spoken negro, about 6 feet high, and weighs about 170 pounds; extremely civil and devoted in religious exercises, and pious in public.

Alfred is about 5 feet 10 inches high, copper color, weighs about 170 pounds; rather inclined to be corpulent; is a preacher, and is married. Arch is about 5 feet 11 inches high, light copper color, slim shouldered, and slender, with a down cast countenance; has but little to say. CHARLES is about 5 feet 11 inches high, slender, but well formed, is a good looking boy, with a good countenance; speaks fluently and easily, and weighs about 160 pounds. No description of George given.

## DESCRIPTION.

Moore is about 56 years of age, rather under the ordinary height, black hair, and eyes rather dark, large nose, takes as though he were speaking through his teeth; had on when he left, a black sack coat and black silk cravat; carried pistol, his personal property. He is a violent, says of ordinary size, black hair and eyes; had on when he left, a black sack coat and white cravat; in it, and a lead colored shawl. She took with her several of her dresses, made and made.

We will give for the apprehension of said Moore and Kate, or either of them, the sum of fifty dollars if taken in the city, or 100 dollars if taken out of the State. Any person apprehending them and putting them in jail, upon informing us of the fact will receive the money. Address, at Louisville, Anderson county, Ky. J. C. DAVIDSON.

J. C. DAVIDSON.

June 8, 1854.—Jw&lw.

## \$100,000!

I wish to employ permanently Twenty Wood choppers. Frankfort, May 12, 1854.—Jw&lw. T. M. COX.

Don't copy to amount of \$1 50, and ch this office.

## Col. G. DeKorponay's

## SECOND COURSE IN DANCING,

Commencing 15th June.

COL. K. has the honor of informing the citizens of Frankfort, and its vicinity, that he has arrived for the purpose of teaching all the modern and fashionable dances in vogue of Europe and the continent of America.

The parents and the principals of Academies and Boarding Schools, are most respectfully informed that Col. K's method of teaching comprises also the Social Etiquette.

Professor Schultze, is engaged to add during the instruction hours.

Col. K. has engaged the beautiful Hall of the Capital Hotel, where he will be glad to see his friends and patrons on every Wednesday and Thursday.

The hours of instruction are on Wednesday and Thursday—vening from 5 until 7 o'clock for children, and 8 to 10 for ladies and gentlemen.

Subscription list are now open at the Capital Hotel. June 6th

## United States Hotel, Philadelphia.

THIS WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the city of Philadelphia, is now open for the reception of guests. The hotel is situated in the heart of the city, and is the most centrally situated and comfortable place for the accommodation of the traveling public. The hotel is situated in the heart of the city, and is the most centrally situated and comfortable place for the accommodation of the traveling public.

ICE CREAM! T. P. PIERSON

MAKES this method of informing the public that has opened his ICE CREAM SALOON, over his Confectionery Store, where he would be pleased to wait on those wishing to indulge in the luxury of Ice Cream and Cakes. As soon as they can be had, he will furnish Strawberries. His SODA FOUNT is in full blast, as cold as ice can make it.

ICE! ICE! ICE! I would also inform the public that I have commenced delivering Ice; and those wishing to be supplied will be waited on the next morning after leaving their names. May 11

## NOTICE.

## To Debtors &amp; Creditors.

Office of Kentucky Penitentiary, Frankfort, May 2, 1854.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the Penitentiary, are hereby requested to come forward immediately and have their accounts cleared. After the 1st day of July next, all the notes and accounts of the Prison will be placed in the hands of the Attorney General, and the control of the account for immediate collection, by process of law, or otherwise. As my official term expires on the 1st of next March, and it is necessary that the account should be closed before that time, it is hereby notified that those who are indebted to the Penitentiary, should be prompt in settling their accounts with the Treasury.

Agent and Keeper Ky. Penitentiary, May 4—Jw&lw.—G. M. C. J.

## Belleville Female Seminary.

THE next session (the third of this institution) will commence on the 1st of September, 1854. Terms per Session of Five Months. For boarding, every day, \$3.00. For board and tuition, \$10.00. Tuition in Science and Mathematics, \$12.00. Tuition in French, \$10.00. Tuition in Latin, \$10.00. Tuition in Greek







